



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Sanitary measures at Vera Cruz on account of yellow fever.

Consul Canada reports, November 2, as follows: The "superior board of health" of Mexico, through the secretary of the treasury, has asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of inaugurating a vigorous campaign against yellow fever throughout the Republic, and upon the recommendation of the President the matter was laid before Congress.

An outline of the work to be accomplished has been kindly furnished us by Drs. N. del Rio and Manuel Yglesias, quarantine physicians at this port, and doubtless these same measures will be employed at all points within the limits of this country wherever yellow fever is prevalent or likely to be.

On September 1, the city of Vera Cruz was divided into four districts, each one under the control of a medical officer and an inspector. The working force consists of 6 inspectors of the first class, 14 of the second, together with 30 assistants; this force may be increased if deemed advisable.

A system of domiciliary visits is in contemplation and all affected persons will be removed at once either to one of the hospitals or to a sanitarium recently established for the purpose. All patients to be isolated while under medical treatment.

The doors and windows of the hospitals and sanitarium are provided with wire netting; there are double doors arranged so that the second one can not be opened until the first has been closed.

Rooms in private houses screened in accordance with these regulations, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer, will be considered as properly isolated quarters for a patient, and the person will not be removed.

The inspectors will examine all receptacles containing water and destroy all larvæ of mosquitoes encountered; petroleum will be used; the owner or tenant to be required to cover all such vessels in or about the building.

Stringent rules will be adopted and enforced to insure absolute cleanliness in and about the houses, yards, corridors, and passageways; and upon completion of the city drainage works, every house owner will be compelled to connect all privies and water-closets with the sewers, and also to fill up all cesspools and other excavations used for the reception of waste matter.

The inspectors are also required to exercise supervision over all matters affecting the public health, as also the cleaning of the public thoroughfares, now done under the supervision of the police department.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Cholera in the provincial towns.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports October 9 and 17 as follows:

The number of quarantinable diseases reported in Manila during the week ended October 3, 1903, is as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	52	49
Smallpox	1	0
Plague	0	0